Female genitalia.—Signum absent.

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 59424.

Type locality.—Tucumán, Argentina.

Food plant.—Cestrum lorentzianum Griseb. (forming galls)

Remarks.—Described from the type ♂, 4♂, and 2 ♀ paratypes, all from the type locality and reared by Kenneth J. Hayward from galls on the food plant. No dates are indicated on the pin labels. Paratypes in the U. S. National Museum and the collection of the Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina.

This species is somewhat atypical for the genus having veins 3 and 4 of the forewing closely approximated, the distal end of dorsal arm of the harpe truncate and broadly triangular, and the signum absent, but these characters hardly warrant generic separation.

Gnorimoschema aquilina (Meyrick), from Peru, and *G. plaesiosema* (Turner), from Australia, New Zealand, and the Americas are the most closely allied described species. This species differs from both *plaesiosema* and *aquilina* by the absence of the subquadrate blackish costal patch. In the male genitalia *cestrivora* differs from the other two by the presence of a series of teeth on the aedeagus ventrally. The female of *aquilina* is not known, but the signum of *plaesiosema* is a strong thorn and in *cestrivora* it is absent (atypical for the genus).

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Further notes on the family Paratydeidae (Acarina), with a description of another new genus and species.*[1] EDWARD W. BAKER, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

In a previous paper[2] I described the family Paratydeidae, with the new genus *Paratydeus* as type. Recently, while examining material collected from soil debris by Philip W. Smith and Lewis J. Stannard, of the Illinois Natural History Survey, I found a series of minute mites which proved to belong to a new genus of Paratydeidae. The family was originally described as having no genital suckers, whereas the Illinois material has two pairs. However, the original description was based upon a single female containing an egg directly over the genital area, probably obscuring the suckers which must be present. The family definition is therefore changed to include two pairs of genital suckers and two to four pairs of genital setae. The Illinois specimens belong to a distinct genus, distinguished by the lack of eyes, by having three instead of two transverse body sutures, and by having four pairs of genital and four pairs of accessory setae instead of the two pairs of each as in *Paratydeus.*

In the previous paper the genus *Scolotydaeus* Berlese was regarded as belonging to the Tydeidae, but in view of the discovery of another related genus belonging to the Paratydeidae it is now thought advisable to remove *Scolotydaeus* from the Tydeidae and place it in the Paratydeidae with *Paratydeus* and *Neotydeus*, new genus. The three may be separated as follows.

1. Without eyes 2
   With eyes ..... *Paratydeus* Baker
2. Body divided into 3 portions by 2 transverse sutures ..... *Scolotydaeus* Berlese
   Body divided into 4 portions by 3 transverse sutures ..... *Neotydeus*, n. gen.

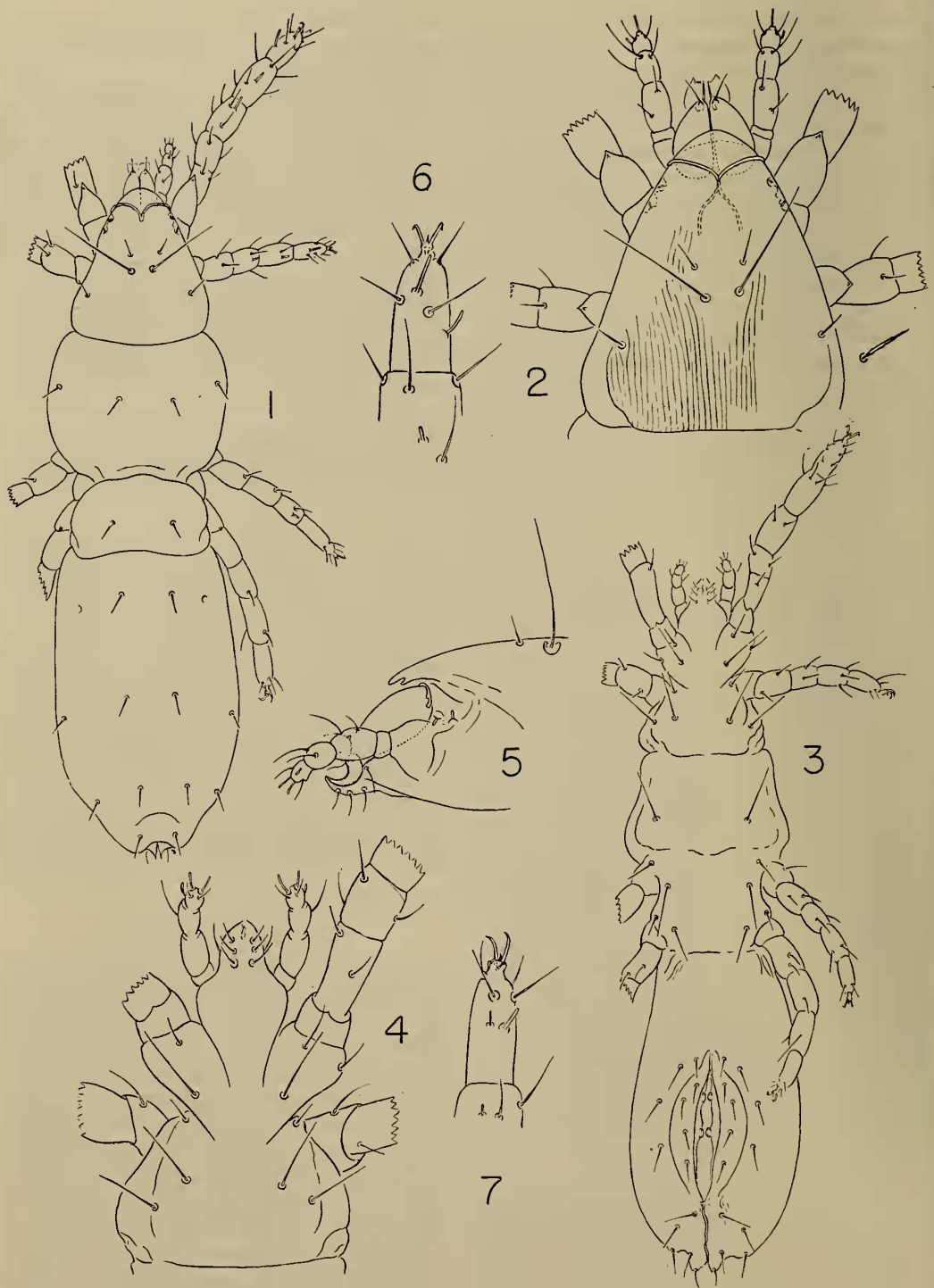
Since *Scolotydaeus* is known only from a brief description, figure, and notes, rediscovery of the genus should add details not now known.

Neotydeus, n. gen.

Prostigmatic, with pseudotracheae as in *Paratydeus;* palpi 4-segmented, without claw-thumb complex and with tarsal segment terminal; chelicheral bases apparently not fused, movable segment short, strongly curved, reaching past tip of degenerate fixed chela; body elongate, propodosoma and hysterosoma without plates, skin striated; hysterosoma divided into three distinct parts by two transverse sutures just behind the posterior coxae; body setae short, lanceolate, slightly serrate, propodosoma with a single pair of long sensory setae, two pairs of short setae, two pairs of lateral peglike setae, no eyes; anal opening on venter at rear; genital opening approaching anal opening, with two pairs of genital suckers, four pairs of genital and four pairs of accessory setae; coxae I-II and III-IV in two widely separated

[1] Received June 7, 1950.

[2] Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington **51** (3) 119–122. 1949.



FIGS. 1-7.—*Neotydeus ardisanneae*, n. sp.: 1, Dorsum; 2, propodosoma and gnathosoma enlarged; 3, venter; 4, venter of propodosoma and gnathosoma; 5, lateral view of gnathosoma; 6, tarsus I; 7, tarsus II.

groups; coxae fused with body; legs sparsely haired; tarsi with two claws and a small clawlike pulvillus; tarsus I with two short rodlike setae.

Type.—*Neotydeus ardisanneae*, n. sp.

Neotydeus ardisanneae, n. sp.

Female.—Small, 366μ long; without shields, skin striate; with pseudotracheae as figured (Fig. 2); palpi (Figs. 2, 4, 5) 4-segmented, without claw-thumb complex, segment II with two dorsal setae, segment III with three setae, segment IV terminal, with three terminal rodlike setae, a lateral clublike seta, and four simple setae; cheliceral bases apparently not fused, each with a dorsal distal seta; movable chela (Fig. 5) short, heavy, strongly curved, fixed chela degenerate, not visible; venter of gnathosoma with three pairs of simple setae and a pair of lateral setae (these are the setae described as the lateral cheliceral setae in *Paratydeus alexanderi* Baker); body elongate; propodosoma and hysterosoma (Fig. 1) divided by a transverse suture; propodosoma (Fig. 2) without eyes, with a single pair of long sensory setae, an anterior pair of short simple setae, a lateral pair of serrate setae, two pairs of short lateral, peglike setae above trochanter I; hysterosoma (Fig. 1) divided into three parts by two transverse sutures behind posterior coxae; anterior portion of hysterosoma with a transverse row of four setae, middle section with two setae, and posterior section with six pairs of short setae as figured; anal opening (Fig. 3) on venter at rear; genital opening approaching anal opening, with four pairs of genital and four pairs of accessory setae, and two pairs of genital suckers; coxae in two distinct groups, fused with body; legs with a few short simple setae; all tarsi with a pair of claws and a small clawlike pulvillus; tarsus I (Fig. 6) with two rodlike sensory setae; tibia and genu I each with a single rodlike seta; tarsus, tibia (Fig. 7) and genu II each with a single rodlike seta; tibia III with a similar seta.

Male.—Not known.

Twelve specimens, all females, 1 designated as type and 11 as paratypes, were collected in leaf trash, Sanburn, Johnson County, Ill., on September 20, 1949, by Philip W. Smith and Lewis J. Stannard.

Type.—U. S. N. M. no. 1899. Two of the paratypes are to be deposited in the Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Ill.

The mite is named for my daughter, Ardis Anne Baker.

ZOOLOGY.—*A synopsis of the ostracod genus* Cypricercus, *with a description of one new species from Wyoming.*[1] WILLIS L. TRESSLER, College Park, Md.

The fresh-water Ostracoda described as a new species in this report were collected from a moraine pond in the Medicine Bow Mountains of Wyoming in 1936 by Dr. Irving H. Blake, of the University of Nebraska, and were sent to the United States National Museum for identification. The genera *Cypricercus* and *Strandesia* have been somewhat confused in recent years, and as an aid to future workers in the field it has been thought advisable to make a brief synopsis of the known species of *Cypricercus*. These species, which may with certainty be referred to the genus *Cypricercus*, total 19 at the end of the year 1949.

The genus *Cypricercus* was established in 1895 by Georg Ossian Sars to include a South African species, *C. cuncatus* Sars. This form was characterized by the powerfully developed caudal rami and by the spirally coiled spermatic vessels in the male. The genus *Strandesia* Stuhlman (1888) [*Acanthocypris* Claus (1892); *Neocypris* Sars (1901)] is closely allied to *Cypricercus* Sars, and the two have been combined by G. W. Müller (1912) in one genus, *Strandesia*. It was the opinion of Sars and later of Furtos (1933) that these two genera should be kept separate. I concur in this opinion for the following reasons: (1) *Strandesia* appears to reproduce exclusively by parthenogenesis, whereas *Cypricercus* has sexual reproduction; (2) the caudal rami are more powerfully developed in *Cypricercus;* and (3) *Strandesia*, as far as is now known, is restricted to southern regions, whereas *Cypricercus* is found in both northern and southern localities. Sars (1928) has also included several species that had heretofore been included in the genus *Eucypris* and that are now held to be valid and are included in the present paper. Sharpe (1903,

[1] A contribution from the Zoology Department of the University of Maryland. Received May 25, 1950.